



All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and determinations being at once tumultuous and hasty, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial foot.

## RELIGIOUS.

Post-Plus IX, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its pontificate during the month of June.

Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, has the largest selection of key-pulpit minister in New England, etc.

The union is consummated between the Methodist Protestant and the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the State of Mississippi.

In a certain place in the State of Delaware an entire Methodist Church, with their pastor, has turned to the Baptist faith and been baptised.

Many new places in New England are open for the work of preaching, and twenty or thirty could be secured if men there were men to use them.

The late Hon. James G. Blaine, of Hart-  
ford, has written to the Spiritual Church, re-  
ports that his party, the Spiritual Church, is  
in Utah. The word is given that the work is  
now going forward encouragingly.

An Episcopal Church has been organized in the city of New Haven, Conn., by a few  
members. It is called Trinity Church and is  
placed under the care of the Bishop of

The American Home Missionary Society in  
Missouri, since the names of the who have  
been established in the State of Missouri during  
the past year, and six new houses of  
worship were dedicated.

Mr. W. C. H. did not, as reported, con-  
firm a class in his church, but admitted them to  
the congregation as persons ready to be con-  
firmed.

The late Dr. W. C. H. has never yet  
been published in *Journalism*.

sessions are not in the form of a par-  
ticular or general, whereby the sense remains in  
some measure undetermined and suspended  
to the end of the period; then, and  
greatly, in cases, whether the sense  
is present or the future as affirmative or nega-  
tive, or whether the verb has been denied or  
refused, or an other accepted or rejected.

The Japanese construction is, therefore, the very  
reverse of the English, and the language  
is more difficult to learn; indeed, constitutes one  
of the greatest and most insurmountable obstacles  
which stand in the way of the study of  
the Japanese language. It is necessary,  
however, in order to distinguish between  
the two languages of Japan and the whole  
former—the colloquial Japanese—as much  
as is needed for the common purposes of  
every day, as a measure to be acquired by  
reading, writing, and speaking, and indeed among  
the Japanese themselves.

The correct utterance of the Japanese  
sentence is not to be mastered. Thus, the  
one and the final and most difficult part of  
the regular Japanese language is, therefore, the  
most difficult to learn; indeed, constitutes one  
of the greatest and most insurmountable obstacles  
which stand in the way of the study of  
the Japanese language.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate between *r* and *d*. The Japanese have no  
*r*, the foreign word being usually pro-  
nounced *du* or *du*.

There is also a sound which seems to fac-  
tuate



